

A NOTE ON THE GENUS *IDIOTETTIX* OSBORN

(HOMOPTERA, CICADELLIDAE)

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In this paper a new species of *Idiotettix* is described, and *Idiocerus magnus* Osborn is redescribed and assigned to this genus. The author is greatly indebted to Dr. D. A. Young Jr., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for reviewing the manuscript and making several suggestions; to Dr. George Wallace, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for lending the type of *Idiocerus magnus*, and to Dr. J. N. Knull, Ohio State University, for allowing the examination of the type species of *Idiotettix* deposited in the collection of the university.

Idiotettix magnus (Osborn), new combination

Idiocerus magnus Osborn, 1923. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 15 (1): 13.

Male.—Crown relatively short, slightly shorter at middle than near eyes; face longer than wide; upper extremities of clypeus clearly defined, lateral edges gently curved to clypellus; clypellus slightly wider at tip than at base, twice as long as basal width; lora arcuate, reaching above middle of lateral edges of clypeus. Pronotum four times as long as the crown, less than twice as long as wide, hind margin shallowly concave; scutellum broad at base, slightly longer than pronotum.

Dull gray; head and pronotum tinged with rufous or brown; dark spot on crown near eyes; numerous irregular arcs and dots or dashes on front; clypellus with a large spot at base, its apex black; facial sutures black; pronotum with irregular blackish irrorations; scutellum black on disk, with dark triangular spots on basal angles; forewing translucent, veins blackish brown, clavus with fuscous spots at middle and apex; two transverse fuscous or blackish bars across apical cell. Thorax yellowish with some sutures blackish; hind coxae blackish at apex, legs with femora fuscous, tibiae at apex and tarsi blackish brown. Abdominal sterna blackish brown, with narrow yellowish apical margin. Pygofer yellowish, inner margin from base to apex brownish, spines brown.

Male genitalia.—Style with posterior end very long and slender, up-curved near apex; connective twice as long as wide, with posterior end produced much more than in any of the genitalia previously described, shallowly bilobed and expanded at tip; pygofer with two well developed lobes, the upper one ending in a sharp up-curved spine, lower lobe blunt at tip; aedeagus C shaped, pointing cephalad, with basal half flattened, with two small slender, backward pointed spines near tip, caudad to these spines with a small dorsal membranous area, figs. 1-5. Length, 10.0 mm.

The description of color is slightly modified from Osborn's original description. The greater size of the posterior end of the connective and the two small spines at the tip of the aedeagus make the genitalia of this species very distinctive and different from all of Nast's species. Like *Idiotettix lautus* Nast, *I. fasciatus* Osborn, and *I. brunneus* this species has ares on the face; it can be separated from *lautus* Nast by the shape of the genitalia and the absence of stripes on the pronotum, from *fasciatus* Osborn by the absence of the four longitudinal stripes on the pronotum and from *brunneus* Osborn by the numerous spots on the forewing.

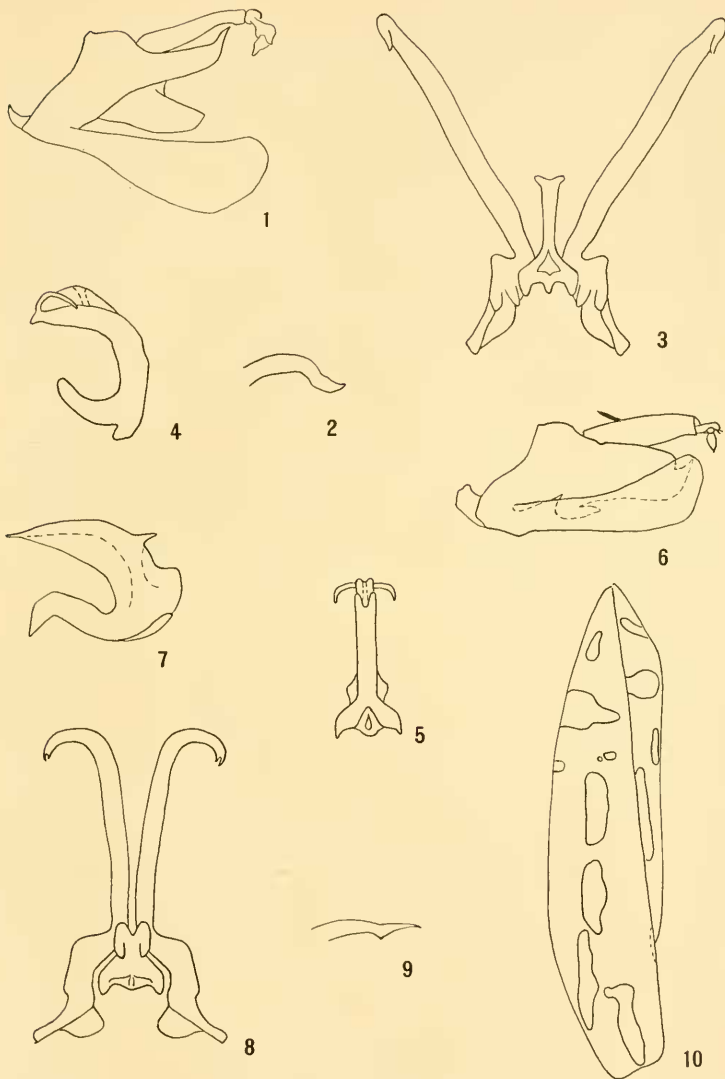
Type.—Holotype ♂, collected sweeping on an island in Rio Guaporé, San Antonio de Guaporé, Brazil, July 26, 1909. Haeseman collector. Carnegie Museum Acc. No. 4043.

Idiotettix festivus, new species

Male.—Crown relatively short, slightly longer at middle than next to eye; face longer than wide; upper extremities of clypeus clearly defined, lateral edges gently curved to clypellus, with slight pilosity; clypellus slightly wider at base than at apex, nearly twice as long as basal width; lora areolate, reaching above middle of lateral edges of clypeus; genae with scarce pilosity. Pronotum four times as long as crown, less than twice as long as wide, hind margin shallowly concave; scutellum broad at base, equal in length to pronotum.

Head from base of antennae to crown reddish, with a bluish vitreous area on disc of crown, with three transverse pale orange bands, one between antennal bases, one slightly below, and one slightly above ocelli; remaining parts of face stramineous; eyes blackish brown. Pronotum wine red, hind margin with a dark olive green transverse band; scutellum wine red, disc with a lighter small area; clavus wine red, with four olive green elongate spots, the first anterior two transverse, the posterior two longitudinal; costal area wine red, remaining portions of wing almost black, with six large elongate and two small ovoid olive green spots, the last four large spots caudad after the two small spots, fig. 10. Thorax stramineous, with several irregular blackish areas; femora stramineous; first and second tibiae darker, hind tibiae brownish; abdominal sterna yellow, with semicircular blackish-brown spots on first three, corresponding spots broader and less curved on last two sterna. Valve yellowish, plate blackish brown at apex and fading to yellowish at base.

Male genitalia.—Styles with apical portion very long and slender, up-curved near apex; connective with posterior end short, bilobed; pygofer with lower lobe poorly developed, pointed, upper lobe with a notch near apex, pointed; aedeagus C-shaped, short, pointed cephalad, sharply pointed at apex, without accessory spines, apical half very thin as seen from behind, with a small process pointed caudad, basal half flattened, attached to the connective where basal half begins to flatten, figs. 6-9. Length 10.0 mm.



Idiotettix magnus (Osborn): Fig. 1, lateral view of genital capsule; fig. 2, tip of style; fig. 3, dorsal view of connective and styles; fig. 4, lateral view of aedeagus; fig. 5, posterior view of aedeagus. *Idiotettix festivus*, new species: Fig. 6, lateral view of genital capsule; fig. 7, lateral view of aedeagus; fig. 8, dorsal view of connective and styles; fig. 9, tip of style; fig. 10, pattern of spots of forewing.

The general shape of the genitalia of this species is very close to that of *stigmatus* Nast, but the aedeagus is very different in lacking accessory spines. The absence of markings on the face below the antenna and the different coloration of the wings will also separate these two species. Like *Idiotettix magnificus* (Osborn), *I. boliviana* Osb., *I. stigmatus* Nast, *I. columbianus* Nast, and *I. invitus* Nast this species lacks blackish arcs on the face. It can be separated from *magnificus* by having only one transverse band on the pronotum and this on the hind margin; from *boliviana* by the absence of any dark markings on the face below the antennae and having only one transverse band on the pronotum; and from the last three species by the genitalia.

Type.—Holotype ♂, upper Cumucumma River, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela, S. A. April 28, 1950. Collector J. Maldonado Capriles. U. S. N. M. no. 62273.

With the two species here discussed the genus *Idiotettix* now includes 10 species, namely: *boliviana* Osborn (1929:466), *brunneus* Osb. (1929:467), *columbianus* Nast (1952:2), *fasciatus* Osb. (1929:466), *festivus* n. sp., *invitus* Nast (1952:3), *lautus* Nast (1952:3), *magnificus* (Osb.) (1924:424), *mag-nus* (Osb.) (1923:13) and *stigmatus* Nast (1952:2).

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BOOK NOTICE

THE BEETLES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, Part I, Introduction and Adephaga, by Melville H. Hatch. vii + 340 pp., 37 plates; bibliography, index. University of Washington, Publications in Biology, vol. 16. Seattle, 1953. \$5.00.

In the treatise of which this volume is part I, the author proposes to provide a descriptive analysis for the separation and naming of the species and varieties of Coleoptera found in British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon.